THE

South-Carolina GAZETTE.

[NUMB. 1780.]

THURSDAY, OCTOBER 26, 1769.

Another LETTER *from* FREEMAN.

TO give abuſe in return for lenity, ſhews a depravity of ſoul in the abuſer, which, as it is contrary to the laws of honour, ſo it ought to be *pitied* rather than reſented.---It is acknowledged in general, that my criticiſm upon LIBERTAS's letter, was a mild and gentle *retort*, for his *repeated* and *violent* attacks upon me. If I had room to criticiſe his former papers, I have room to criticiſe the *grammar*, and *ſubject* of his laſt, with equal juſtice, and much more ſeverity. Several points, which he has advanced as *real facts*, I know are abſolute *miſtakes*: I before neglected to controvert them, becauſe I would not behave with too great ſeverity, and I now neglect the enquiry---for, to behave with mercy, is commendable: LIBERTAS has quitted the field, and FREEMAN will not inſult a retreating opponent.

In the papers which have been written againſt me, it is aſſerted, That I have wickedly wrote againſt the intereſts of my native country; and, that I have unjuſtly attacked my countrymen, meaning, I ſuppoſe, my countrymen in general.---This charge, I deny to be true; and, in juſtice to myſelf, I *poſitively ſay*, the authors of it, are guilty of a mean falſehood.---Whoever has read my papers, muſt have obſerved, that, though I cenſured the laſt reſolution, I caſt not the leaſt reflection upon the plan of œconomy, and non-importation of European goods. The laſt reſolution invaded the liberty of the ſubject: The plan of œconomy was for the intereſt of the colony; and therefore, with propriety, I cenſured *that* meaſure, which attempted to infringe my native liberty: And, when I cenſured men, I *confined* myſelf to thoſe, who originated and put in execution, a reſolution, which ſubverted the eſtabliſhed privileges of Free-men, and according to Mr. Locke, violated the firſt principles of freedom.---This is the plain ſtate of the caſe, and I defy *any perſon*, to point out *one ſentence* in any of my papers, which, makes againſt the dignity of government, the liberty of the ſubject, the intereſt of my country, or, is an attack upon my countrymen in general.---Then, is it not a cruel injury, to be traduced, even without the leaſt ſhew of an argument; to prove, that I have behaved like a *poiſonous Reptile*, the *clamorous Therſites*, the *piddling Tibald*; and, that I have wantonly wrote againſt the *intereſts* of my country?---However, being conſcious, that I behaved with *juſtice*, when I attacked the men, and meaſure, which intended to deprive me of my native freedom, with *reſolution and firmneſs*, when my opponents aſſailed me with low abuſe, inſtead of ſound arguments; and with *gentleneſs*, when I could have replied with *deſerved ſeverity*---I feel I have a ſpirit, which can, and *will*, forgive the injury.

I have been told, in *print*, that I am unacquainted with the principles of our conſtitution in government. Whether that aſſertion is true, or falſe, I ſhall not take upon me to determine: But, this I will ſay, that I do not find, any of the principles of freedom, which I have advanced, are contradictory to thoſe of the famous Mr. Locke: And, to ſhew that I am not miſtaken, I will now take a ſhort, though accurate, review of the principles of civil government, as laid down by that celebrated writer. "*He, that in a ſtate of ſociety*, WOULD *take away the* FREEDOM "*belonging to thoſe of that ſociety*, MUST BE SUPPOSED TO DE- "SIGN, *to take from them every thing elſe.*"

The freedom of this ſociety is already taken away, by the laſt reſolution: And, when I have ſuch authority as LOCKE, ſhall I be afraid to ſay, *that man*, who has taken freedom from ſociety, ought to be ſuſpected of other attempts, againſt the liberties and properties of the ſociety?---Shall I be cenſured, for having, in my former papers, publiſhed a ſentiment which LOCKE taught me?---I muſt conclude, that thoſe, who did cenſure me, threw away, and miſ-ſpent their time, when they read LOCKE upon civil government.

That body is, in *effect*, the legiſlative, whoſe *rules* and *laws* are put in *execution*, and *required to be obeyed*. When *other laws are ſet up*, and other rules pretended or *enforced*, than *what* the legiſlative, *conſtituted* by the ſociety, *have enacted*, it is plain, that the legiſlative *is changed*: And, *whoever introduces* new laws, not being thereunto authorized, by the fundamental appointment of the ſociety; or, SUBVERTS the old, diſowns, and OVERTURNS the power, by which they were made, and ſo ſets up a new legiſlative.---Thus the great Mr. LOCKE, thought and wrote. It is now my duty to ſhew, that, upon thoſe principles, the ſigners to the reſolutions are in *effect*, the *legi---t--e* of the *pro---ce*; and that THE PROMOTERS of the laſt reſolution, have diſowned and *overturned*, the power of the General Aſſ--bly.

That body is in EFFECT, *the legiſlative, whoſe* RULES *and laws are put in* EXECUTION, *and* REQUIRED *to be obeyed.*

Is not that laſt reſolution, already *put in execution*, by which, many members of the ſociety, are deprived of the common benefits of ſociety? Is not that reſolution *required* to be obeyed? Are not terrors held out to *enforce* obedience? Did not a member of the general committee publiſh, that, that committee was appointed, "to ſee a due execution" of that reſolution? And, that the *intention* of that law, was, to break off ALL DEALINGS between the ſubſcribers and non-ſubſcribers; and that the names of the latter, were printed with *deſign* to mark and diſtinguiſh them, as perſons to be avoided?---In ſhort, each ſubſcriber, as he ſaw each name in the printed bills, was given to underſtand:

Hic niger eſt; hunc, tu, Romane, caveto.

Thus it is clear, that, upon Locke's principles, the ſubſcribers are in *effect*, the legiſl---ve; which point being eſtabliſhed, it muſt follow, that the power of the general aſſ--bly, is thereby diſowned and overturned. For, as the ſigners to the reſolutions, have enacted a law, which *does ſubvert* and *invalidate*, a liberty and privilege allowed by the general aſſ--bly; it therefore inconteſtably proves, that the ſigners compoſe the SUPREME LEGISL---VE, as that power muſt be SUPERIOR, which *can make void* a privilege granted by another. The ſupreme power in *one ſtate*, can be lodged only in *one body*; therefore, it is evident, that it muſt be either in the general aſſ--bly, or in the people. If they have exerciſed ſuch a power, as to enact, and *enforce a law*, which does *invalidate a privilege* allowed by the general aſſ--bly, LOCKE expreſsly ſays, that a new legiſl---ve *is erected*, and the power of the general aſſ--bly diſowned and *overthrown*: In which caſe, any law or regulation, which that body have enacted, or preſcribed, *ſince* the enacting of that *reſolution by the people*, or ſhall enact, before *that law* is revoked, by the authority which made it; I ſay, ſuch laws cannot, according to Locke's principles, be conſidered, as *binding* upon ſociety: For, in one ſtate, we cannot obey two maſters; we muſt ſubmit to one authority, and deſpiſe the other.

Having, upon the principles of civil government, proved, that the people have ſet up a new legiſl---ve, and *overturned* the old; I ſhall now preſent the public with two *alternatives*, one of which, in their conſciences, *they muſt* adopt. They muſt grant, either that the general aſſ--bly, is ſtill the ſupreme legiſlative; that, it is *not lawful* for the people to aſſume the reins of gov-rn--nt, at this juncture; *and therefore*, that the *laſt reſolution*, which ſubverted and invalidated the *liberty allowed* by general aſſ--bly, IS ILLEGAL, and the AUTHORS thereof, guilty of a breach in the law; which is ſo far of a TREASONABLE nature, as, that it tends to the ſubverſion of a fundamental principle in the Britiſh conſtitution.-----Or, that the people, agreeable to revolution principles, have actually aſſumed to themſelves, the ſupreme legiſl---ve p--er; *and therefore*, that the laſt reſolution IS LEGAL, and of courſe, as the people are poſſeſſed of ſuch ſupreme power, as to make a law, to *invalidate* a privilege allowed by general aſſ--bly, that the authority of that body is thereby annihilated, in toto.

If the people adopt this latter alternative, let me aſk, why is the general aſſ--bly made to act the farce, which the Roman Senate, under the Emperors, ſubmitted to perform?---Is it with a view to deceive ſociety, as thoſe Tyrants did, by keeping up *only the appearance* of our ancient legiſl---ve, while the real authority of the ſtate is in *other hands*?---But, if the public adopt the firſt alternative, then I *muſt expect*, in a little time, to ſee that ILLEGAL reſolution, *revoked and done away*: For, I cannot but ſuppoſe, when thoſe "BEST HEADS, AND BEST HEARTS," which were ſo much celebrated by LIBERTAS, are convinced by principles which *they* cannot overthrow, that the reſolution ſo much complained of, is ILLEGAL; that, thoſe "worthies" will give ſuch a ſpecimen of their WISDOM AND GOODNESS OF HEART, as, by revoking that reſolution, to convince ſociety, that they will not perſevere in an illegal meaſure, *merely* becauſe they had been the promoters of it.

Oh! my countrymen! ſuffer not an arbitrary power, to get footing in this ſtate: Rome was not built in one day, neither was the forging of her chains, the work of a day; ſhe was enſlaved by almoſt *imperceptible* degrees. The invaluable jewels of her imperial diadem, were pilfered out of it, one after the other, becauſe ſhe was *ſupine*, and did not guard them with *vigilance*. In like manner, will you be *robbed* of your liberties, *one after the other*, unleſs you beſtir yourſelves in the *defence* of them, upon the *firſt* attack; by GREATLY RESOLVING to revoke an illegal *reſolution*, which deprives this ſociety of her wonted freedom. REMEMBER! That the ſame authority, which obliged many members of this community, to ſurrender their native liberty, can alſo, lay a TAX of 10*ſ.* for each negro you own, and the ſame ſum, for every hundred acres of land which you poſſeſs, and RESOLVE, that thoſe, who ſhall refuſe to pay it on *ſuch a day*, ſhall be deemed ENEMIES to their country. Oh! my fellow-citizens! Sure, you cannot have forgot this SACRED injunction; *do unto others, as you would they ſhould do unto you*: Remember! that the principles of your SACRED RELIGION, abhor all PERSECUTING RESOLUTIONS: Can a man be ſaid, to enter the houſe of his God! as he ought, *in perfect charity with all men*, when he *deliberately* ſigned, and by that means, became a party in a reſolution, which was to perſecute and diſtreſs his brother?---Are we not all of one houſe?---Are we not brethren?

Neque hic lupis, mos, nec ſuit leonibus;
Nunquam, niſi in diſpar, feris.

Aſhley-River,
Oct. 20th, 1769. FREEMAN.

Who firſt taught ſouls enſlav'd, and realms undone,
Th' enormous faith of many made for one;
That proud exception to all nature's laws,
T' invert the world, and counterwork its cauſe?

Mr. TIMOTHY,

THAT there are acts of parliament lately paſſed, and now exiſting, expreſſly intended for the *ſole purpoſe of raiſing a revenue in America*; and by virtue whereof, our money is actually *taken* from us *without our conſent*; and by which we are alſo deprived, in caſes coming under thoſe acts, of *a trial by our Peers*:

That an *act of parliament* was not long ſince paſſed, for *ſuſpending* the legiſlature of New-York; becauſe that government did not provide for the troops then amongſt them, to a tittle, according to the directions of a former act:

That His Majeſty was addreſſed in February laſt, by the Lords and Commons of Great-Britain, "to direct his Majeſty's go- "vernor of Maſſachuſetts-Bay, to take the moſt effectual me- "thod, for procuring the fulleſt information that can be ob- "tained, touching all treaſons, and miſpriſion of treaſons, com- "mitted within his government, ſince the 30th of December, "1767; and to tranſmit the ſame, together with the names of "the perſons who were moſt active in the commiſſion of ſuch of- "fences, to one of his Majeſty's principal Secretaries of State; "*in order that his Majeſty may iſſue a commiſſion, for enquiring* "*of, hearing, and determining the ſaid offences within* THIS "REALM, *purſuant to the proviſion of the ſtatute of the* 35*th* "*year of the reign of* KING HENRY THE EIGHTH, *in caſe* "*his Majeſty ſhall, upon receiving the ſaid information, ſee ſuf-* "*ficient ground for ſuch a proceeding.*"

I ſay, that theſe are *facts*, cannot with any appearance of truth be denied; that they are alſo matters of the moſt cruel, oppreſſive, *unconſtitutional*, and generally alarming nature, to all Britiſh *American ſubjects*, hath been proved ſo clearly, and ſo often, over and over again, by the beſt pens, as well in Great-Britain as in America, that, in my humble opinion, it is at leaſt needleſs, if not impoſſible, to add any thing farther on this point, to make it appear more evident.

AGAIN. That the Americans have, *repeatedly*, taken every conſtitutional ſtep in their power, by humble petitions, remonſtrances, &c. &c. without number, to recover their rights and liberties, invaded by the late acts of parliament, and prevent ſuch meaſures for the future, is very notorious: And 'tis no leſs notorious, that their humble applications, inſtead of producing that redreſs of their manifeſt grievances, ſo naturally and reaſonably hoped for, have been, on the contrary, followed with ſuch additional ſeverities, and marks of contempt, as ſeem to diſcountenance and forbid any farther attempts of that ſort, unleſs they ſlaviſhly ſubmit to have them penned according to the dictates of an imperious miniſtry.

This is ſo plainly, and inconteſtably, the caſe with us Americans, and has been ſo at leaſt *ſince the laſt ſeſſion of parliament*; that I ſhall take it for granted, and only beg leave, Mr. TIMOTHY, through the channel of your Gazette, to prove, that the Britiſh Americans, *feeling themſelves to be* in the forlorn ſituation here deſcribed, had a *natural* and *conſtitutional right* to take care of themſelves, and in order thereto, to aſſociate together, in their ſeveral provinces, that they might, if poſſible, diſcover ſome practicable means or principles, *in common to them all*, whereby to recover their moſt antient and valuable rights and liberties.

Secondly, That the means the AMERICANS have actually fixed upon, and united in, for the recovery and preſervation of their rights and liberties, in conſequence of their ſeveral provincial aſſociations, are ſtrictly *juſtifiable*, upon natural and conſtitutional principles; and will, if religiouſly adhered to, in all probability, produce the deſirable purpoſe aimed at.

Thirdly, That the ASSOCIATORS of this province in particular, have conducted themſelves, in their final reſolutions, in a manner free from any reaſonable imputation of *violent* or *arbitrary intentions*.

After this, I purpoſe to make ſome *remarks*, on the firſt and laſt letter, publiſhed in the front page of your paper, dated the 21ſt of this month [*September.*] And

Then, cloſe the whole, with a few hints adapted to the preſent ſituation of the people of this province, as diſtinguiſhed into *planters*, *merchants*, and *mechanicks*.

In order to prove my firſt propoſition, *That the* Britiſh Americans, *in the forlorn ſituation they have been (and are) reduced to, had a natural and conſtitutional right to take care of themſelves; and in order thereto, to aſſociate together, in their ſeveral provinces, that they might, if poſſible, diſcover ſome practicable means or principles, in common to them all, to unite in, whereby to recover their moſt antient and valuable rights and liberties*;

I imagine, it will hardly be denied me, that the doctrines of *paſſive obedience* and *non-reſiſtance*, ſo diſgraceful to human reaſon, have been, at leaſt ever ſince the glorious revolution, *conſtitutionally eraſed* out of the political creed of every Engliſh ſubject, not in or fit for Bedlam; and of conſequence, that, without the imputation of hereſy, the danger of treaſon, or the neceſſity for making any apology, any ſuch ſubject has a right to ſay, That all civil magiſtrates, call them by what names you pleaſe, hold, or ought to hold, the power they are inveſted with, over a free people, from and for the good of that people; and are accountable to them, *in this world*, for the good or bad uſe they make of it: That, when they make a good and proper uſe, doing judgment and juſtice equally and impartially amongſt them, according to laws enacted by *their* conſent, no reſpect or reverence, fitting to be paid to mortals, can be too great to pay them: But, when they act otherwiſe, and rend in pieces thoſe plain and vital parts of the conſtitution they had more particularly under their care to keep and preſerve; and, inſtead of protecting, diſtreſs the people, and attend to none of their reaſonable petitions, for redreſs of their grievances; that, in ſuch caſe, or ſo far as they act in this manner, and leave the people without hope of relief, *but in and from themſelves*, ſo far do they forfeit the power they were entruſted with, which thereby reverts again to the people, from whom they derived it; for otherwiſe, that is, ſuppoſing them, notwithſtanding ſuch abuſe, ſtill *rightfully* retaining their power over the people, is ſuppoſing, that though they received that power from the people, merely for *their good*, yet they have a right to retain it independent *thereof*; than which no thought can enter the head of man more unnatural, abſurd, or degrading; for, can it be ſuppoſed, that the people would delegate any material part of their power, ſo *independently* and *irrevocably*, that, even if it ſhould be abuſed, and turned againſt them, they were not to recal it? This would be more than contingently reducing themſelves, to a worſe ſtate, than even that of mere nature; to better which, and remedy its defects, diſtreſſes and inconveniences, muſt have been their ſole motive for firſt forming themſelves into ſociety, mutually ſacrificing no inconſiderable part of their natural liberties, and PSI to ſubmit to civil magiſtrates of their own chooſing: And this momentous truth, ſo clearly declared by the voice of nature, we find ALL the moſt revered writers on government *unanimouſly* joining to ſupport.

We are well aware of an old and excellent maxim of our law, that our King can do no wrong; his miniſters and counſellors being accountable for all his actions. This maxim is of *the greateſt importance* amongſt a free people; as much *to them*, as to their Sovereign himſelf. We are not only aware of this maxim; but his Majeſty's *faithful* and *generous* AMERICAN *ſubjects* are far, very far, from harbouring the moſt diſtant thought, that he intends, or ever did intend them any wrong: On the contrary, they cheriſh none but the moſt loyal and filial opinions of him; but ſtill, wrongs, cruel wrongs! they feel, and have felt; but theſe every free-born American not only *politically*, BUT *really and bona fide*, imputes SOLELY to the artifices and deceptions of ſelfiſh, arbitrary, and deſigning counſellors, apparently making the *horrid attempt* to alienate, if poſſible, the affections of all his *beſt* and *moſt faithful* ſubjects from him, both here and in Great-Britain.

Unhappy, very unhappy! are the AMERICANS, even from their local ſituation alone. At ſo vaſt a diſtance from Majeſty, they can have no chance of perſonally laying their grievances before him; an advantage, and a very great one too, our happy fellow-ſubjects in Great-Britain enjoy; who, though often cunningly traverſed, by a wretched miniſtry and their dependent creatures, yet, by being ſo near the perſon of our moſt gracious Sovereign, ſtill hope, when all other means fail, at laſt to find a favourable opportunity to preſent ſome well-timed dutiful petition, expreſſive of their real grievances, and unprefaced with miniſterial colourings, at the feet of Majeſty himſelf. Such a petition, ſo preſented, accompanied with the legible marks of loyalty and affection to his Majeſty's perſon, ſtrongly and naturally impreſſed on their countenances, muſt often diſconcert and baffle, in a moment, the longeſt and deepeſt-laid miniſterial ſchemes, to diſhonour and betray the crown, and enſlave them.

Not only this, but numberleſs other peculiarly diſtreſſing circumſtances, owing to our local ſituation, and ſubordinate governments, we Americans neceſſarily labour under; ſuch as leave us almoſt entirely at the mercy of the miniſtry, who have rarely failed, ſince the laſt peace (as if it had been one of the *ſecret articles* of that *hopeful treaty*) to put in practice, every means, that arbitrary, diabolical cunning, clothed with power, could deviſe, to reduce us to the moſt miſerable and abject ſubjection. And the preſent miniſtry have at laſt, by their apparent unconſtitutional influence over the p--------t itſelf, brought us to ſuch a paſs, that, for the recovery of our moſt eſſential rights, we have nothing, abſolutely nothing, left to depend upon, but our own union, prudence, and virtue. And can any free American, of common underſtanding, wait for a clearer demonſtration of this, than to be feelingly convinced, as he muſt be, that the laſt parliament paſſed ſeveral acts, depriving him of his moſt valuable privileges, and, in ſhort, leaving him only the name of a Britiſh ſubject; and that the laſt ſeſſion of the preſent parliament broke up, without affording him the leaſt remedy. They, by their total unfeeling neglect of the moſt eſſential concerns of us Americans, plainly ſhew, that they look upon us with contempt; our petitions, it ſeems, not being admiſſible, unleſs expreſſed in terms the deſcendants of Engliſhmen would ſooner loſe their lives than ſubmit to. Miniſterial promiſes are, indeed, ſtill held out to us: but can a *people ſo often* abuſed and deluded

be ſtill ſo infatuated, as to think it, in the leaſt, probable, they will prove any thing more the next ſeſſion of parliament, than what they found them the laſt, mere wind, and nothing elſe.

Reduced to this diſtreſſed, this forlorn ſituation, what is expedient to be done? To make any forcible reſiſtance, were it in our power, ought always to be the very laſt means thought of, when every thing elſe fails; and is by no means, either prudent or neceſſary at this time, but muſt be productive only of the greateſt miſery and confuſion. What then? Muſt America tamely ſubmit to be laid *proſtrate* even at the feet of the contemptible Lord N--th, and paſſively acquieſce in the ſlavery we already feel, and the worſe, far worſe, that is viſibly preparing for us and our poſterity? No! thank God, we are not altogether forſaken; kind Providence, without whoſe permiſſion not even a ſparrow falls to the ground, has pointed out to us, *one ſtriking, one common, one ſafe, one unexceptionable reſource, ſtill in our power*; which, if ſtrictly adhered to, cannot but be effectual; and ſeems graciouſly, as in the times of the ſtamp-act, *to have knit the hearts* of all the ſons of America together (a few, very few individuals, excepted) *as the heart of one man*, to make uſe thereof.

That is, to encourage the making of manufactures in America, as much as poſſible; and not to expend a ſingle article of Britiſh manufactures, or of any uſually imported from thence, more than, according to their ſeveral provincial circumſtances, they can poſſibly do without.

Having brought my reader in ſight of the common means the Americans have providentially fixed upon, and united in, for the recovery and preſervation of their rights and liberties; let me now, in the ſecond place, endeavour to prove, that theſe means are ſtrictly juſtifiable, upon natural and conſtitutional principles, and will, if religiouſly adhered to, in all probability, produce the deſirable purpoſe aimed at.

In order to this, it ſeems, in ſome meaſure, neceſſary to conſider, at leaſt, our commercial connection with Great-Britain, ſo far as it materially concerns this propoſition.

Great-Britain then, claims a right, to an abſolute excluſive trade with her American colonies; and hath ſo confined them in their imports and exports, particularly in the former, that the manufactures they want, they are not permitted to receive directly from any other nation but herſelf (unleſs perhaps Iriſh linens from Ireland, and that but lately) though it is well known they might purchaſe many capital articles of ſeveral other trading nations, from fifteen to twenty per cent. cheaper than they *can* have them from her, and better in quality than what *ſhe finds* to them; for it is no ſecret, that her manufacturers and wholeſale dealers, put off their worſt goods this way, many of them making no ſcruple to ſay, any thing will do for America. This diſadvantage to us, ariſes merely from Great-Britain having an excluſive trade to her colonies. Were it otherwiſe, by our ports being freely open to all nations, ſhe would then, ſoon find it her intereſt, to take the ſame care to pleaſe us, as well with regard to the quality as price of her wares, as ſhe is obliged to do at the markets ſhe expects to meet any rival: However, the claim to an excluſive trade of this ſort with America, though productive of the *accidental* diſadvantages juſt mentioned, and many more of the ſame nature, the coloniſts do not complain of; it being ſuch a regulation only as is natural and abſolutely neceſſary for the ſecurity of Great-Britain herſelf: But then, they think the profits ariſing therefrom, and the exceedingly greater in proſpect, a full and ample compenſation for all favours whatever; that of protection occaſionally, from her and their enemies, being much the greateſt, if not the only, that America in general has ever had from Great-Britain, or may ſtill ſtand in need of: And certainly this cannot be thought ſo very unreaſonable an expectation, by thoſe who reflect on the millions the nation has very lately expended, in defending Portugal from the Spaniards, in order to endeavour to preſerve the *only partial and precarious* trade, ſhe carries on with that kingdom, *in common with other nations*; a trade not to be compared to that ſhe has, *at this time*, with her American provinces; and will bear no compariſon, when it is rightly viewed, as ſuch an amazingly *increaſing one*, as muſt, at no very diſtant period, *if prudently managed*, find employment for her whole iſland, were all its inhabitants manufacturers, and they had no other [illegible] to trade with beſides: But what, above all, makes it ineſtimable, valuable to Great-Britain, *it is all her own*; and nothing but a continuance of ſuch arbitrary meaſures as her late miniſters have betrayed her into, can poſſibly deprive her of, or give any other nation upon earth any chance of interfering with her in: And here, it may not be amiſs to conſider, how particularly impolitic it muſt be, in Great-Britain, at this period eſpecially, not only to lay duties upon her own manufactures ſent to America, but grievouſly to oppreſs her colonies in various other ways; as a very few reflections on the governing principles of the preſent, and ſome of the paſt times, will immediately and evidently ſhew her imprudence, in theſe reſpects, in a ſtriking light.

If we look ſome ages back, we find a religious Knight-errantry the prevailing principle which then governed all the powers in Europe. From the reformation, for a very conſiderable time, a religious tyranny over men's conſciences, ſeemed to predominate: Men, during this period, were obliged to be of the ſame religion, that of the ſtate, or at leaſt appear ſo: At both theſe periods, and ſince, 'till very lately, almoſt all the powers of Europe, excepting Great-Britain, have ſeemed to rule in the moſt rigid and abſolute manner. A ſubject then, under any of theſe governments, had not the leaſt ſecurity for his liberty or property. In fact, he poſſeſſed neither, as both were entirely at the diſpoſal of his Prince. *But now*, religious, or indeed any other principles are little regarded, any where, but as they can be made inſtruments, directly or indirectly, to promote trade; commercial principles *alone*, ſeeming to be uppermoſt every where. All the ſtates of Europe, in ſhort all the world, appear at this time to be mad after trade, as the only means to acquire wealth, and, with it, power and importance among the nations round them. Great-Britain indeed, conſidered *with regard to her colonies*, ſeems now to be the only exception: She, as if tired and ſurfeited with the long and large portions ſhe has had, appears alone to be acting the contrary part, and running back to thoſe very tyrannical principles, ſo incompatible with commerce, which her early abhorrence of, and making herſelf the proteſtreſs and ſure aſylum of the civilly as well as religiouſly perſecuted from all countries, contributed not a little to raiſe her, to that amazing height of ſplendor and power ſhe has arrived at. Now, at ſuch a time as this, when all her neighbours are governed by commercial principles, and aiming at extending their trade, by all means in their power, for Great-Britain, who, by paſt happy experience, with regard to herſelf, muſt know, that commerce (diſtant commerce more eſpecially) will flee before tyranny, and when once gone, may probably be gone for ever: For her, I ſay, at ſuch a time, to be driving her coloniſts to deſpair, and, immediately after pretending to protect them from foreign enemies, to do herſelf, what it is highly probable thoſe very enemies, merely induced by the governing commercial principles of the times, would by no means think their intereſt to do, if they were in poſſeſſion of her provinces, that is, deprive the inhabitants of their moſt eſſential rights and privileges; or even if they did ſo, that deprivation from them would not have half its bitterneſs, for no ſlavery can be ſo galling, ſo mortifying, as that of brother to brother. I ſay, what muſt, what can ſuch unaccountable conduct proceed from, but extreme infatuation in herſelf, and madneſs or the moſt treacherous wickedneſs in her miniſters? To ſay, that America is aiming at independency, is no excuſe; but rather an aggravation of the want of policy in ſuch conduct: For, ſuppoſing it true (though by the bye, I don't think the miniſtry themſelves believe a word of it) do not the oppreſſive meaſures purſued, tend rather to bring on, than prevent that period; but, it is ſo far from being true, that the ſons of Britiſh America in general, would think, to be independent of Great-Britain, the greateſt misfortune that could befal them, excepting *that* of loſing their rights and liberties: That indeed is, and muſt be, *confeſſedly* a greater.

The experience of all ages has ſhewn, that mild meaſures alone, can keep a diſtant populous and growing country long dependent, eſpecially ſuch an one as America is, with regard to Great-Britain, narrowly watched by many jealous rivals, envious of her colony trade: Some of whom would, no doubt, be as ready and willing to catch at any *charitable occaſion* to deliver the oppreſſed of theſe times, as even the Engliſh themſelves were in good Queen Beſs's days.

When therefore the Americans conſider their ſituation, in all its circumſtances, and know themſelves to be the beſt cuſtomers Great-Britain has, for her wares: When, inſtead of that protection, they reaſonably expected from her, as a return for their cuſtom, they find themſelves moſt grievouſly oppreſſed, in various reſpects, and particularly by duties laid on her own manufactures conſumed by them, with an expreſs view to raiſe a revenue without their conſent: I ſay, when the Americans feel this ill treatment very ſenſibly, and at the ſame time know, that Great-Britain will not permit them to get what manufactures they want, but from herſelf, loaded as they are with her own impoſitions: What more natural, more juſtifiable method could they purſue, than to reſolve to ſet about manufacturing themſelves, and not to import a farthing of Britiſh goods they can poſſibly do without? The reverſe of this would certainly be very unnatural in them, after the uſage they have already had, and the worſe, if poſſible, recommended at the laſt ſeſſions of parliament and expected; it would indeed be mean, and unmanly to the laſt degree in themſelves, and extremely cruel and unjuſt with regard to their poſterity. What we cannot do without, and can get no where but from her, ſo far neceſſity pleads for our uſing Britiſh manufactures; but, one ſtep farther, and we are under the guidance of a more than Bœotian ſtupidity, infamouſly carrying, kiſſing, and preſenting the rod, to all intents and purpoſes. Nor can there be any thing unconſtitutional in thoſe means the Americans have united in, to redreſs themſelves; becauſe, every American has an indiſputable right to lay his money out as ſparingly as he pleaſes, and to give the preference to American manufactures, when to be had, to any other whatever; and it is particularly his duty, to do ſo at this extremity. And that theſe means will, if religiouſly adhered to, in all probability, produce the deſirable purpoſe aimed at, appears to be, not only the opinion of all the coloniſts, but of moſt of their friends in Great-Britain, and not a few of their enemies beſides, as well from the public prints, as from numerous private letters.

If the alarm was ſo high, in Great-Britain, when only two or three of the Northern governments commenced theſe ſalutary and patriotic meaſures; what muſt it be, when ſhe finds Pennſylvania, Maryland, and Virginia, together with our province, have adopted them too? Some ſay indeed, the miniſtry, by knowing the articles the ſeveral provinces cannot well do without, may ſtop them from coming to them, and by theſe means make their reſolutions operate againſt themſelves: But thoſe who aſſert this, either don't mean what they ſay, or elſe don't conſider the ſituation of by far the greateſt number of individuals in any ſociety. At leaſt 9-10ths of the manufacturers of Great-Britain live from hand to mouth, and even one week's want of employment, to many of them, throws them with their families upon the pariſh. What then muſt be the conſequence, if ſo many thouſands were to be out of work for a twelve-month, who have no other ſubſiſtance for themſelves and children, but what they earn by their *daily labour*, in making that variety of articles yet admitted by the different coloniſts, according to their ſeveral reſolutions? And who would ſuffer moſt, even in ſuch caſe? The Americans, *without* thoſe articles, or Great-Britain, by having ſo many additional uſeleſs hands and hungry mouths to ſatisfy? whoever conſiders, what confuſion the whole nation was thrown into but a few years ſince, by only the unemployed weavers of Spittal-fields, will never imagine any miniſter, however powerful or hardy, poſſeſſed of any regard for his life, would riſk ſo mad an expedient as this, and thereby ſeem peeviſhly and wantonly to encreaſe the clamours of the poor, by depriving them of that part of the loaf they ſtill might have.

Some hundred thouſands, of Great-Britain's moſt uſeful people, muſt ſoon, very ſenſibly, feel the conſequence of the American reſolutions, and muſt bethink themſelves, immediately, what will be beſt to do, to provide for themſelves and families. Muſt not ſuch a number of idle hands, in the heart of any country, be extremely alarming? And can we imagine, that neither the apprehenſions of danger to the ſtate, nor the great loſs of trade, not only from America's reſtricting her importations to ſo few articles, but as its natural conſequence, numbers of Great-Britain's beſt and moſt uſeful manufacturers being obliged to leave her, for want of employment, and come either to the colonies, or go elſewhere; add to this, that the late oppreſſive meaſures, have been openly deemed extremely impolitic, by many of the ableſt, moſt popular, and upright men the nation can boaſt of; and farther, that the inconveniences and hardſhips the Americans will ſuffer, by keeping to their reſolutions, can be but very few, hardly indeed, in themſelves, deſerving the name of hardſhips, and when compared with the end aimed at, every man who has the leaſt regard for his rights, will be aſhamed to think them ſo: But even theſe, be they what they may, will leſſen in proportion as manufactures are made amongſt ourſelves. Whereas, the hardſhips that will be felt in Great-Britain, muſt be many, and great, increaſing too more and more every day.

I ſay, when all theſe things are conſidered, together with ſeveral others of equal importance, that muſt force themſelves upon the reader's mind; very few of us can doubt, that if the means the Americans have entered into, to regain their liberties, are religiouſly adhered to, they will, in all probability, produce the deſirable purpoſe aimed at. Now let me paſs to my third propoſition.

Thirdly. That the aſſociators of this province, in particular, have conducted themſelves, in their final reſolutions, in a manner free from any reaſonable imputation of violent or arbitrary intentions. I ſay *final* reſolutions, becauſe the other agreements, being diſannulled by mutual and general conſent, *before* the time allowed for the ſigning of them was *elapſed*, ought to be looked upon as little more than *eſſays, towards a general agreement*; and having never been of the *leaſt force*, could not be of *any diſadvantage* to the non-ſigners thereof.

The laſt of our final reſolutions has been called, by ſome, arbitrary and unjuſt. It runs thus,

"That we will not purchaſe any negroes imported, or any "goods or merchandize whatever, from any reſident in this pro"vince, that refuſes or neglects to ſign this agreement, within "one month from the date hereof; excepting it ſhall appear, he "has been unavoidably prevented from doing the ſame: And "every SUBSCRIBER, who ſhall not ſtrictly or literally adhere "to this agreement, according to the true intent and meaning "hereof, ought to be treated *with the utmoſt contempt*."

The *former* part of this reſolution, certainly carries not the leaſt *appearance* of arbitrarineſs or violence with it. No man can deny, that every freeman has a natural right, *at all times*, and every body of Engliſh free men, in caſes of extremity like ours, have an undeniable conſtitutional right beſides, if they think it neceſſary for their preſervation, to come into ſuch an agreement as is there mentioned; declaring, that they will not deal for certain commercial articles, or *mere matters of trade*, with any other freemen, who refuſe to come into it: And when men have *actually* ſubſcribed thereto, and will afterwards be baſe enough to forfeit their honour, and openly violate, or craftily evade their agreement; what is more natural, common, or juſt, than, according to the *latter* part of this reſolution, to treat ſuch SUBSCRIBERS with the utmoſt contempt for ſo doing? And will they not richly merit ſuch treatment? Is there one ſyllable ſaid here, or elſewhere in our reſolutions, about the treatment of non-ſubſcribers with any contempt whatever? The perſon who is mentioned, as deſerving to be ſo treated, is the *ſubſcriber* ONLY, if *he* break through the agreement he has ſigned; NOT *the non-ſubſcriber*, who is left to the check of his "conſcience, that ſecret admoniſher in all mens actions," that "is either to accuſe or excuſe him."

Indeed, the aſſociators have ordered the non-ſubſcribers names to be publiſhed; and thoſe of Charles-Town have been printed in hand-bills, under the title---Charles-Town, South-Carolina, Sept. 8th, 1769. "The perſons mentioned in the following liſt, "are all the reſidents in Charles-Town (excluſive of Crown-"officers) who have not ſigned the reſolutions of the inhabitants "of this province, bearing date the 22d day of July, 1769:" And this proceeding is called hard; "an intention to injure the "non-ſubſcriber; a proſcription;" and what not!

As I hope it is already ſatisfactorily proved, that the Americans were reduced to a neceſſity of aſſociating together, in order to diſcover, and unite in, ſome common means, for the recovery and preſervation of their rights and liberties: And alſo,

That the means they have actually fixed upon, for that purpoſe, are juſtifiable, upon natural and conſtitutional principles; and will, probably be productive of the end they aim at: I would now beg leave to aſk the gentlemen, who have ſo ſeverely cenſured our laſt reſolution, and the order of our aſſociators, for the names of non-ſubſcribers to be printed, what end it would have anſwered, for the inhabitants of this province, to have entered into the reſolutions they have, if the names of the non-ſubſcribers were not to be generally known? And if they were to be ſo known, whether they themſelves, could have fixed upon a more mild and ſimple method of doing it, than the committee have done? Not the leaſt reflection is caſt; if there are any imputations, they are merely negative. The making their names publicly known, was unavoidable. The not doing it, muſt have given *them* a very *great advantage* over the ſubſcribers; which certainly would have been *hard* upon the ſigners, and not reaſonably to be expected by the others.

And further, if we conſider, that in the carrying on of all kinds of human tranſactions, of whatever nature or conſequence, where the conſent of a community or body of men is required, from the loweſt club up to the parliament of Great-Britain, or to the people of the greateſt nation upon earth, that, when an indiſputable majority of ſuch bodies of men, have deliberately determined upon any buſineſs within their ſeveral ſpheres, and fixed upon the manner of doing it, the minority (eſpecially one like ours; ſo inconſiderable, as puzzles me to find a name diminutive enough for it) are, and ought to be, bound of courſe: And were this not the caſe, it would be next to impoſſible, to complete any buſineſs of this ſort amongſt mankind. I ſay, this general rule being well conſidered, and applied to our particular caſe, a caſe of neceſſity, where our all is concerned; it will, it muſt, hold the ſtronger, and the mildneſs of our laſt reſolution, and the order naturally conſequential of it, only for *barely printing* the names of non-ſubſcribers, muſt appear in a ſtriking light, to every candid free-man, who muſt be convinced, that the aſſociators, in penning even *that laſt reſolution* ſo complained of, notwithſtanding the above general rule ſo much in their favour, have plainly ſhewn themſelves, not ſo rigid, or ſo unacquainted with human nature, as not to be ready to make allowance for men of *tender conſciences*. Not to oppoſe, they knew was all humanity and ſound policy required from the *really ſuch*; and he who is ſo, will be always ready, with that modeſty and deference due to the community he lives in, and that concern, to diſſent from them in common and momentous points, to lay before the public, or at leaſt his own particular friends (of the general opinion) his difficulties, or the reaſons of his non-conformity *in ſerious and becoming language*: And in ſuch caſe, if he be a man of any ſtanding, or note, the general tenor of his preceding conduct, compared with the reaſons he gives, or his friends for him, for his non-conformity, will in a moment, and almoſt infallibly diſcover what motives his diſſent proceeds from; whether his plea be real and natural; or, only a mere hypocritical maſk, put on in order the better to conceal ſome lurking, ſelfiſh, or ambitious deſigns, which he either dares not, or is aſhamed, publicly to own.

Having now, I hope, ſufficiently proved my third propoſal, that the aſſociators of this province in particular, have conducted themſelves in their final reſolutions, in a manner free from any reaſonable imputation of violent or arbitrary intentions. Let me proceed, to make ſome remarks, on the firſt and laſt letters, publiſhed in the front page of your paper, dated the 21ſt of this month. [*September.*]

[*To be continued.*]

New Advertiſements.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 24, 1769.

The ASSESSORS *and* COLLECTORS *of the* PUBLIC TAX, *for the Pariſhes of* ST. PHILIP *and* ST. MICHAEL, CHARLES-TOWN,

Hereby give Notice,

THAT they will have finiſhed their Aſſeſſment, by WEDNESDAY the 22d of next Month; at which Time, a Duplicate thereof will be poſted at the Guard-Houſe for the 10 following Days, being to the Time preſcribed by Law; during which Time, they will attend at the Houſe of Mr. ELISHA POINSETT, from the Hours of Nine to Twelve in the Forenoon, and from Two to Five in the Afternoon, in Order that all Perſons who think themſelves over rated, may ſwear off. *And they give this further Notice*, That they will begin to attend, to receive the Taxes, at the ſaid Houſe, on TUESDAY the 5th of DECEMBER, and to continue as the Law directs, at the hours above mentioned.

ARTHUR PERONNEAU,
PETER MAZYCK,
GEORGE ANCRUM,
THOMAS YOUNG.

THOMAS LEGARE

STILL continues the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, and keeps his Compting-Houſe, on EVELEIGH's (commonly called DANDRIDGE's) Wharf, where conſtant Attendance is given.

Charles-Town, October 19, 1769.

MR. THOMAS NIGHTINGALE informs me of a brown bay HORSE, ſtrayed into his Cow-Pen, at Ediſto, thirteen Hands and an Inch high, a blazed face, ten Years old, and branded on the near Shoulder and Buttock MD in one. Whoever owns the ſaid Horſe, muſt prove his Property before

JOHN REMINGTON, J. P.

SALE by the Provoft-Marſhal.

On Thurſday the 9th of November *next, will be ſold at public Vendue, at the uſual Place in* Charles-Town,

A PLANTATION or Tract of LAND, containing Three Hundred and Thirty-four Acres, ſituate, lying, and being in St. Paul's Pariſh, Colleton County, within a Mile of Ponpon River, and only four Miles from a Landing; butting and bounding South-Eaſtward on Lands formerly belonging to George Livingſton, ſen. Northward on Lands formerly belonging to John James and Iſaac Girardeau, but now the Property of Benjamin Stead, Eſq;---Ninety Acres of the ſame is good ſure Rice Land, and the greateſt Part of the Reſt good for Corn or Indico, with convenient Buildings thereon: late the Property of James Chriſtie, and ſold under Execution, by

ROGER PINCKNEY, *P. M.*

Charles-Town, October 23, 1769.

THE Subſcriber takes this Method of intreating thoſe who are indebted to him by Bond, Note, &c. to pay the ſame, on or before the firſt Day of *January* next, at fartheſt. He hopes none will take it amiſs, that diſregard this Notice, if after that Day, they find their Bonds, &c. in the Hands of an Attorney to be ſued for.

He deſires thoſe indebted to the Eſtate of SAMUEL PEYRE, for Intereſt Money, to pay the ſame immediately, as the Executors are determined to give no longer Indulgence.

PETER PORCHER.

THE Subſcriber has a fine large London-made CHAISE, the Shafts ſhift out and in, and has a Pole belonging to it for a Pair of Horſes: Alſo a good Second-hand CHAIR, and will diſpoſe of both very reaſonably. He has likewiſe a large Quantity of coarſe SHOES, at 25*s.* per Pair; and continues to make Harneſs, with the beſt Braſs Furniture. PATRICK HINDS.

ROBERT ROWAND

Informs his Friends, and the Public in general,

THAT he propoſes carrying on the FACTORAGE BUSINESS, in ſelling the COUNTRY PRODUCE on the uſual Commiſſion; and will be much obliged to all ſuch as will be pleaſed to favour him with their Buſineſs, who may depend on his paying the utmoſt Attention to their Intereſt.

To be SOLD *at* PUBLIC VENDUE,

At the Plantation of Captain THOMAS BOSHER, *on* SANTEE, *the fourteenth Day of* NOVEMBER *next,*

THIRTY valuable NEGROES; a Stock of HORSES and CATTLE. The Conditions to be made known on the Day of Sale. The above are under Mortgage to MATTHEW NEILSON, ARCHIBALD M'DONALD, ADAM M'DONALD.

To be SOLD *at* AUCTION,

At the uſual Place in CHARLES-TOWN, *on* THURSDAY *the ſecond Day of* NOVEMBER *next,*

FIVE NEGROES, *viz.* One handy Boy, and four Women, one of which is a good Waſher-woman, and the others good Spinners.

Oct. 24, 1769. SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, jun. & Co.

To be S O L D,

A Valuable Negro Man, his Wife, and Child (the Owner having diſpoſed of his Plantation, has no further Occaſion for them) the Man is an exceeding good Mower, Hay-Maker, and Ploughman, and can do every Thing neceſſary in a Plantation, as well as look after a Dairy of Cows, make Butter, &c. &c.---The Woman is a good plain Cook, Waſher, and Ironer:---Alſo a Negro Girl, Province born, about fourteen Years old, is very handy in a Houſe, as well as in a Plantation: ---And a Man, about forty Years old, has been uſed to a Plantation, and can work tolerably well in the Field. The Whole may be depended upon, as they are not ſold for any Crime, but bear the beſt of Characters. Enquire of

THOMAS PIKE,

oppoſite *John Izard*, Eſqr's. in *Church-Street*.

To be SOLD *at* VENDUE,

At Mr. NIGHTINGALE'S, *near* Charles-Town, *on* Wedneſday *the 16th of* November *next, (if a fair Day) if not, the firſt fair Day after,*

BETWEEN Forty and Fifty prime SLAVES, the greater Part of which were born in this Province, belonging to the Eſtate of ADAM DANIEL, and ſold in Order to purchaſe a Plantation for his Daughter. One-half of the Purchaſe Money muſt be paid in three Months; for the other Half, Credit will be given till January 1771, paying Intereſt from the Day of Sale, and giving approved Security, to

WILLIAM LOGAN, JOHN PARKER, } *Executors.*

N. B. Any Perſon that may deſire to purchaſe the ſaid Negroes, before the Time above-mentioned, at private Sale, may treat with the Executors, who have full Power, by the Teſtator's Will, to diſpoſe of any Part of the Eſtate, in ſuch a Way and Manner as they may think proper.

To be SOLD *for* READY MONEY,

(Or LEASED very cheap, for a Term of Years)

On Thurſday the 10th of November next, betwixt the Hours of 12 and 4 in the Afternoon, at the Houſe of Mr. NICHOLAS PARKINSON, *at* STRAWBERRY-FERRY:

A Tract of one Hundred Acres of Land, ſituate on Boggy-Gully, the South Side of Santee River, in St. Stephen's Pariſh, Craven County, very convenient for a Store or Tavern; whereof about three Acres is good for Rice, and 50 or 60 fit for Corn; it bounds on Lands of Edward Keating and Philip Williams to the N. E. and on other Sides upon vacant Lands; has a Battery to play Ball on, and joins the High Road; and there is a good Range for Cattle and Hogs in the Neighbourhood. Any Perſons inclined to purchaſe, may apply to ſaid Parkinſon, at Strawberry, or Joſhua Nutter, at Spring-Grove in Gooſe-Creek.

Charles-Town, October 24, 1769.

RUN AWAY from the Subſcriber, on the 10th Inſtant, a likely thin Negro Fellow, named WILL, about 24 Years of Age, 5 Feet 8 Inches high, and has an Impediment in his Speech: Had on when he went away a white Negro Cloth Jacket, an old black Cloth Waiſtcoat, Oſnabrug Trowſers, and a Dutch Cap.---He is ſuppoſed to be gone either to Mr. Bacot's Plantation on Gooſe-Creek, where he formerly lived, or to Mr. Futhy's, on Black-River. Whoever apprehends the ſaid Negro, and delivers him to the Warden of the Work-Houſe, in Charles-Town, or to the Subſcriber, ſhall receive Ten Pounds Reward; and all reaſonable Charges will be paid by me, GEORGE ROBERTSON.

CHARLES-TOWN, OCTOBER 26.

ON Wedneſday the 18th Inſtant arrived off this Bar, His Majeſty's Frigate Huſſar, of Twenty-eight Guns, commanded by Capt. John Corner, from Virginia, and ſailed again on Friday for North-Carolina. Her Errand, we hear, was to fetch CASH from each Place, for the Honourable *Board of Commiſſioners* eſtabliſhed at Boſton; who, among other *new* Regulations, it is ſaid, have directed, that an *Oath of Secrecy* be required of every Perſon employed in the Cuſtoms, not even Clerks excepted.

On Thurſday laſt died, Mrs. Marian Charlotte Porcher, the laſt of ſix Children left by Mr. Philip Gendron, one of the firſt French Proteſtants that arrived and ſettled at Santee, in this Province, about the Year 1685, and who died about the Year 1725. The following is an Account of their Births, Deaths, and Ages,

	Born.	*Died.*	*Age.*	
John Gendron, - - -	Oct. 12, 1690	1754	64	Years.
Magdalen Prioleau, - -	Oct. 13, 1691	1765	74	
Elizabeth Huger, - - -	Oct. 14, 1692	1740	48	
Marian-Charlotte Porcher,	Feb. 21, 1694-5	1769	74	
Jane Douxſaint, - - -	May 19, 1696	1769	66	
Catharine-Henrietta Cordes,	April 12, 1696	1764	68	

Letters by Capt. Hanſon, from Cape-Fear, who arrived here laſt Thurſday, adviſe, that the Body of the People in North-Carolina, are making ſome Advances towards entering into Reſolutions ſimilar to thoſe of this Province, not to purchaſe or import European Manufactures; but that the Merchants there had not yet countenanced them.

The People of Maryland, Pennſylvania, New-York, and New-England, moſt *rigidly* adhere to their Reſolutions of Non-Importation, according to all our laſt Advices from thence.--- The Colony of RHODE-ISLAND, is the *only* one that ſeems at preſent to ſtifle the glorious Spirit for preſerving the conſtitutional Freedom of Engliſh Subjects.

A Shock of an Earthquake was felt at Montreal in Canada, the 4th of laſt Month: And another in the Iſland of Jamaica, on the 10th.

In the Sloop Sally, Capt. Peter Schermerhorn, from New-York, who arrived here laſt Friday, came no leſs than *Forty-five* Paſſengers; amongſt them, John Smith, Eſq; and Mrs. Smith, of New-York, Capt. Elijah Steel, Mr. Thomas Ivers, of this Place,---and the Rev. Mr. Hezekiah Smith, who, we hear, is commiſſioned to ſolicit Benefactions, towards eſtabliſhing a *College* at Warren in Rhode-Iſland Government, while ſuch a neceſſary Inſtitution is *entirely neglected* here.---Surely, *Charity ſhould begin at Home.*

On Sunday laſt arrived here, the Winyah Pilot-Boat Nancy, Mr. Edward Hawkins, who ſailed from hence for George-Town, the 22d paſt, was blown off the Coaſt, and, after many narrow Eſcapes of periſhing, at laſt driven into New-Providence; from whence he has brought Capt. Daniel Sinclair (with his Crew and Paſſengers) late Maſter of the Scooner Suſannah, of and from Georgia for Jamaica, entirely loſt the 28th paſt on a Reef off Eleuthera. The Suſannah was laden with Lumber and Horſes, met with continual Gales of Wind from the 8th (the Day of her leaving Savannah) to the Day ſhe was loſt, beat off her Keel and broke her Rudder immediately on ſtriking, and filled and went to Pieces in two Hours after. Captain Sinclair and Mr. Hawkins, ſaw ſeveral diſabled Veſſels, and ſay many have put into New-Providence.

There was a Meeting of the General Committee on Tueſday laſt; in Conſequence of which we hear, no tanned Leather will be exported for ſome Months, as we are to expect no more Saddlery or Shoes from Abroad, beſides what were ordered before the 22d of July laſt, till the American Revenue Acts are repealed. The next Meeting of ſaid Committee will be on Tueſday the 7th of November---the Day to which the General Aſſembly of the Province ſtands prorogued.

We hear, that Scooners, are now taking up, to carry the 21ſt Regiment from hence to St. Auguſtine, and bring the 9th from thence.

At a Court of General Seſſions of the Peace, Oyer and Terminer, Aſſize and General Goal Delivery, begun and holden on Monday the 16th Inſtant, and ending laſt Friday, of 38 Bills of Indictment that were given out to the Grand-Jury, 25 were found True Bills; and the following Perſons received their Trials.

William Griffin, for ſtealing a Negro: Not guilty. But arraigned for Forgery, and to take his Trial for that Offence at the next Seſſions.

Abſolem Tilly, for Horſe-ſtealing. Not guilty.

Jeremiah Joyner, found guilty, as Acceſſary after a Felony. *Branded in Court Yeſterday.*

Matthew Collin, alias Collins, found guilty of Grand Larceny. *Branded in Court Yeſterday.*

Thomas Campbell, alias Wyly, found guilty of Horſe-ſtealing. *To have one Ear crop't, and be whip't, on Tueſday next, the 31ſt Inſtant.*

George Roberts, found guilty of killing a Negro in ſudden Heat of Paſſion. *An Order for a new Trial.*

Daniel Price, found guilty of the like Offence. *Fined £.* 350.

Joſeph Tobias, found guilty of receiving ſtolen Goods. *Fined £.* 20, *Proclamation-Money, and to ſuffer ſix Months Impriſonment.*

Jacob Tobias, pleaded guilty to an Indictment for receiving the Money ſtolen out of the Houſe of Roger Pinckney, Eſq; in September, 1765. *Fined* 40 *ſ. Proclamation-Money, and to give Security for his good Behaviour for* 12 *Months.*

William Rollo, found guilty of receiving ſtolen Leather. *Fined £.* 10, *Proclamation-Money.*

The Sentences were paſſed at an Adjournment of the ſaid Court Yeſterday.

The Ship Dolphin, Captain Henry Simblett, having arrived laſt Night in Five-Fathom Hole, in eight Weeks Paſſage, from London, we have impatiently waited for that Ship's coming up to Town till this Evening, in Order to preſent our Readers with ſome late Intelligence; but are very ſorry to diſappoint them, by the Captain's not having brought a ſingle News-Paper, nor above a Dozen Letters. *He ſays, the News of this Province having entered into Reſolutions not to import Goods, &c. was received with greater Aſtoniſhment (being leſt expected) in London, that the like had been from any other Colony.---The Heart-of-Oak, Capt. Gunn, ſailed at the ſame Time with Capt. Simblett, who left him off Cape-Finiſter.*

*** *Some* EPIGRAMS, *and a Piece ſigned* FABER, *have been received, of which proper Notice will hereafter be taken.*

Timothy's Maxine Liſt.

Oct.	Arrivals at Charles-Town,	*From*
18th.	His Majeſty's Frigate *Huſſar*, Capt. *John Corner*,	*Virginia*
19th.	Brigt. Carolina-Society, Clement Conyers,	Portſmouth
	Sloop Charming Polly, Eraſmus Hanſon,	Cape-Fear
20th.	Sloop Sally, Peter Schermerhorn,	New-York
21ſt.	Scooner Induſtry, Joſeph Barber,	St. Auguſtine
	Scooner Polly, Samuel Stone,	Georgia
22d.	Scooner Nanny, David Walker,	New-Providence
24th.	Scooner Liberty, William Gickie,	Antigua
25th.	Ship Dolphin, Henry Simblett,	London
Oct.	Sailed,	*For*
19th.	Scooner Peggy, John Whitehead,	N. Providence
20th.	His Majeſty's Ship *Huſſar*, Capt. *Corner*,	North-Carolina
22d.	Scooner Elizabeth, George Tyler,	Georgia
23d.	Scooner Two Joſephs, Joſ. Jordan,	Rhode-Iſland
24th.	Scooner Expedition, John Doran,	St. Auguſtine
	Remain windbound or cleared.	*For*
	His Majeſty's Sloop *Tryal*, Capt. *Wm. Phillips*,	Jamaica
	Snow John, John Fletcher,	Liverpoole
	Brigt. Demhia, Francis Bare,	Liverpoole
	Scooner Fortune, Robert Mather,	St. Chriſtopher
	Scooner William, John Jewer,	Bay of Honduras
	Sloop Charles-Town, William Whitten,	New-York
	Clear'd between this and our next.	*For*
	Ship Liberty, John Laſley,	Briſtol
	Ship Nelly & Hannah, Zachariah Norman,	Antigua
	Ship Pennant, James Campbell,	Liverpoole
	Ship Cato, William Gill,	Liverpoole
	Snow Ruby, William Bright,	Briſtol
	Brigt. Charming Betſey, William Thompſon,	Dominica
	Brigt. Edinburgh, Robt. Alexander,	Jamaica
	Scooner Bro'ton Iſland Packet, P. Bachop,	St. Auguſtine
	Sloop Little Betſey, Downham Newton,	N. Providence
	Entered out, and loading.	*For*
	Ship London, Alexander Curling,	London
	Ship Reynolds, John Nunns,	Grenada
	Snow Exbury, Jacob Woolf,	Antigua
	Other Veſſels in Port.	
	Ship Betſey, Benjamin Lockyer,	
	Ship Mary, James Gordon,	St. Auguſtine
	Ship Mentor, Pierre Mellet,	Bourdeaux
	Snow Betty, Angus McLarty,	
	Snow Sally, Richard Purſt,	St. Auguſtine
	Brigantine Kitty, John Collins,	Liverpoole
	Brigt. Auguſtine Packet, Richard Savery,	St. Auguſtine
	Brigt. Harriot, Charles Dawſon,	St. Auguſtine
	Polacre Amable Maria, Franciſco Luzardo,	Cadiz
	Scooner Hawke, Charles Thomſon,	Boſton
	Sloop Charles-Town, John Leaycraft,	
	Sloop Jamaica Packet, Francis Dickinſon,	Jamaica
	Sloop Hope, Francis Williams,	
	Sloop St. George, William Williams,	
	Sloop Briſtol, William Welch,	

New Advertiſements.

THE Co-Partnerſhip of the Subſcribers, expiring with the Year, and there being an abſolute Neceſſity for finally cloſing that long Concern, they take this early Method, that none may plead Ignorance, of acquainting all Perſons, without any Exception, indebted to them, that unleſs they diſcharge the ſame by the Firſt of January next, their ſeveral Bonds, Notes, and Accompts, will be lodged in the Hands of an Attorney, to be recovered by Law. All Perſons to whom they are indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Accompts for Payment by that Time.

CARNE & WILSON.

October 18*th*, 1769.

October 25, 1769.

ALL Perſons indebted to the SOUTH-CAROLINA SOCIETY, for Intereſt, are deſired to pay the ſame, on or before the firſt Day of *December* next.---And it is expected, that all Perſons who have taken up Money, belonging to the ſaid Society, will pay the Intereſt punctually, which if not done within Three Months after it becomes due, the Principal will be called out of their Hands.

By Order of the Society,
SAMUEL PRIOLEAU, *Clerk.*

THE SUBSCRIBER, HAS OPENED HIS

DANCING-SCHOOL

FOR THE SEASON. ANDREW RUTLEDGE.

To be SOLD CHEAP,

A very good HARPSICHORD.

Inquire of the Printer hereof.

GEORGE BLAIKIE

RETURNS his ſincere Thanks to all thoſe Gentlemen, who have employed him, while in the COOPERAGE BUSINESS by himſelf, and hopes for a Continuance of their Cuſtom to his Brother and Self, under the Firm of GEORGE and JOHN BLAIKIE, who have now entered into Co-partnerſhip, and flatter themſelves with giving Satisfaction to all that may pleaſe to employ them.

CHOICE JAMAICA RUM, in Hogſheads and Porter Caſks; beſt ſingle refined and Muſcovado SUGAR, and SALT; good Madera and Vidonia WINE, in Bottles, to be ſold, by

77-83. WILLIAM GIBBES.

Charles-Town, October 18, 1769.

WHEREAS the Aſſignees of Meſſrs. WOODDROP and CATHCART, have placed in my Hands, all the Bonds, Notes, and Accompts of that Company, and have given me poſitive Inſtructions to put the ſame in Suit, without making any Diſtinction of Perſons, againſt all ſuch who ſhall neglect to make Payment in Three Weeks from this Date, of which they are to expect no further Notice from

WILLIAM BURROWS.

TO BE LETT,

THE Convenient HOUSE in Elliott-ſtreet, oppoſite to Bedon's-alley, lately occupied by Mr. JOHN HOWELL, well ſituated for a ſtore, or private houſe of entertainment, having twelve good rooms. Inquire of Mr. HOWELL, of WILLIAM GIBBES.

ALL Perſons indebted to JAMES SANDS, late of Charles-Town, Merchant, deceaſed, either by Bond, Note, or open Accompt, are deſired to pay the ſame to the Subſcriber, by the Firſt of January 1770, as after that Day the Books of Accompts, Bonds, &c. will be placed in the Hands of an Attorney at Law, to be ſued for without Diſtinction. It is therefore hoped, thoſe concerned will give Attention to this Advertiſement, as the cloſing of thoſe Concerns will not admit of any Delay.

Thoſe to whom the Deceaſed is any Ways indebted, are deſired to ſend in their Accompts, atteſted, for Payment.

HANNAH SANDS, *Adminiſtratrix.*

WANTED,

As an Apprentice to the PRINTING *Buſineſs,*

A Sprightly, ſober YOUTH, not under twelve, nor above fourteen Years of Age, who has had a tolerable Education. Enquire at the Printing-Office in Bread-Street.

N. B. If his Abilities are approved of, no Objection will be made to his being deſtitute of Friends.

New Advertisements.

THOMAS WALTER,

Has just imported, in the PORTLAND, *Capt.* WILSON; *the* MERMAID, *Capt.* BALL, *and other late Vessels from* LONDON *and* BRISTOL,

A COMPLEAT ASSORTMENT OF GOODS, fit for the Season;

AMONGST WHICH ARE,

A Large Quantity of IRISH LINENS, Ten per Cent. at least, cheaper than usual; beautiful Patterns of Cotton and Callicoes, worked Lawn Aprons and Handkerchers, plain and flowered Gauze, remarkably cheap; handsome Bed Patterns, English and India Persians, French Trimmings, Cloaks, Capuchines, Ruffel Petticoats, Jaconett and Muslins, Axes, at £. 10 per Dozen, Rice-Sickles, 42 *s.* 6 *d.* per Dozen, Muscovado Sugar, £. 12 10 *lb.* per C. Weight, fine old Jamaica Rum, Wine, Salt, &c.

John Edwards, & Comp.

Acquaint their Friends and Customers, That they have just imported, in the Ship Polly, *Captain* George Minshall, *from* LIVERPOOLE:

A LARGE Quantity of WHITE PLAINS, of an extra Width and Quality; a Quantity of Womens Stuff Shoes; and Boys and Girls Leather Ditto; a few compleat Table Sets of Queen's Ware; a few Cheshire Cheeses; a Quantity of red Paving-Tiles, and some extra Grindstones, and fine Salt, with many useful Articles: Which, with their LARGE STOCK OF GOODS, lately imported by other Vessels, they will sell, upon the same reasonable Terms as heretofore.

ISAAC MOTTE, & Co.

HAVE IMPORTED,

In the Ship Mermaid, *Capt.* Ball, *from* LONDON, *and in the Ship* Liberty, *Capt.* Lasley, *from* BRISTOL,

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF GOODS,

Fit for the APPROACHING SEASON;

Amongst which are,

WHITE, green, drab and blue Plains, of an extraordinary Quality; striped, white, blue, green and scarlet Flannels, Bed Blankets, Duffils, and neat Worsted Stuffs, proper for Negro Wenches Gowns, coarse and fine Mens and Womens Worsted and Yarn Hose; fashionable Broad Cloths, with Trimmings suitable; Nails of every Kind, Paints, Sheet Lead, Linseed, Train, and Lamp-Oil; Shoe-Thread, best three Strand Seine Twine; neat Tea-Kitchins, japanned Waiters, and Toilet Glasses; Womens coloured Silk Petticoats, elegant Knives and Forks, in Fish-skin Cases; two handsome Italian Riding Chairs, with Harness complete; a small Fire Engine; very fine Hyson, Green, and Bohea Tea, Raisins, Currants, Almonds, and Pickles: All which (with most Articles as are generally imported into this Province) they will dispose of on very reasonable Terms, at their Store on the Bay.

JOHN WARD, TAYLOR,

Has just imported, in the Ship LONDON, *Capt.* CURLING,

A FRESH Supply of CLOTHS, Trimmings, and all other Materials fit for his Business, of the very best Kinds; which, his Friends and Customers may be supplied with, as usual, on the lowest Terms.

N. B. Wanted by said WARD, a Journeyman TAYLOR, who perfectly understands his Business: None but such need apply.

To be SOLD,

TWO compleat BRICKLAYERS, neither of them exceed twenty-five years of age, and whose abilities in workmanship are inferior to none in this province, of their complexion, being both brought up by a person well experienced in that business, and who has excelled most others here, and since his death they have been constantly kept employed in the same way. Apply to the Printer hereof.

To be Sold or Leased,

In small Tracts, and on reasonable Terms,

TWO Baronies of LAND, one on the Head of Black-River, the other on the North Side of Pedee-River, adjoining to Catfish-Creek, both in Craven-County, the Property of NICHOLAS LINWOOD and WILLIAM BAKER, Esquires, of *London*. The aforesaid Baronies, contain large Tracts of exceeding fine Oak and Hickory Swamp, and Marsh Lands, extremely proper for the culture of Rice, Corn, Indico, Wheat, Hemp, and every other Article to which the Climate is adapted. The Plats may be seen in the Hands of Mr. JAMES THOMSON, Deputy-Surveyor. AND WHEREAS little Regard has been paid by the Trespassers on the Black-River Barony, to our former Advertisement, requesting either Removal from the said Land, or the immediate Purchase of the same: We now, for the last Time, inform all Persons concerned, both on the Black-River, and Pedee Baronies, that unless they remove from, or obtain Title to, their several Possessions, either by Purchase or Lease, from us, on or before the first Day of December next, Action at Law will be then commenced against them: *And, lest it should be imagined, that Circumstances favourable to them, have hitherto prevented us from pursuing compulsive Measures, according to our former Notice, we think it proper to inform them, that the Death of Mr.* FISHER, *one of the Proprietors, and the Necessity of a Renewal of Letters of Attorney, were the only Obstacles to the enforcement of our former Resolutions,* which Letters of Attorney are now transmitted to us. ALSO,

A PART of the BARONY in Granville County, known by the Name of JASPER'S BARONY, adjoining Lands of Col. Heyward, and other Settlements on the Euhaws. The Plat is to be seen in the Hands of Mr. WILLIAM MAINE. Credit will be given for the above Lands, the Purchaser paying Interest, from the Day of Sale, and giving approved Security.

PAUL TRAPIER,
t. f. DAVID DEAS,
JOHN DEAS.
} *Attornies for* Nicholas Linwood, *and* William Baker, *Esqrs.*

September 11th, 1769.

To be Lett,

And may be entered on immediately.

A HOUSE in Tradd-street, opposite to WILLIAM BURROWS, Esq^r.—has six rooms, two dry cellars, a kitchen, and store-room. Inquire of Mr. ABRAHAM ROULAIN, Cabinet-maker, in Tradd-street, or the subscriber in St. Thomas's parish.

JAMES ROULAIN.

PAUL TOWNSEND

Has just imported, in the LONDON, ALEXANDER CURLING, *Master, from LONDON,*

A large ASSORTMENT of GOODS,

Fit for the present and approaching SEASON;

Amongst which are,

WHITE, blue, and green Plains; London Duffils; striped Flannels; embossed Serges; ready-made Cloaths; superfine Broad Cloths, with suitable Trimmings; German Serges; Shalloons; Callimancoes; Durants; Tammies; Sagathies; large blue and green Rugs; Strouds; neat Worsted Stuffs, proper for Negro Wenches Gowns; Mens and Women's Worsted, Thread, and Cotton Hose; blue, green, and crimson Hair Shag; blue and black Manchester Velvet; Irish Shirting, and Sheeting Linens; British Osnabrugs; Weston's best low and high dry'd Snuff; Ironmongery; Nails of all Sizes; Men's Felt, Castor, and Beaver Hats; Hoses; best London made Callimanco Shoes, with a Variety of other Articles usually imported: Likewise Wine, Rum, Sugar, Salt, Bar-Iron, &c. &c.---which he will sell on the most reasonable Terms, at his Store in BROAD-STREET.

As I purpose going to ENGLAND *next Spring, having some Plantations to the Northward, and some on* New-River; *that my Interest may be managed with greater Facility in my Absence, induces me to break up and dispose of these my Midway* PLANTATIONS, *viz.*

THAT valuable PLANTATION called GREEN SAVANNA, in St. Paul's Parish, about twelve Miles from Stono-Bridge, containing about 2500 Acres of Land, fit for Rice and Indico, under good Dams, with good Reservoirs of Water, and on or about one Mile on Ponpon-River, which saves great Labour in carting: The Pine-Land belonging to said Tract, is extremely well timbered with a good Sort of Pine; a large new Barn, and a Machine that beats out four Barrels of Rice by Dinner Time, with a two Story Dwelling-House, and all other convenient Buildings.

CHELSEA PLANTATION, at the Euhaws, on a Branch of the Okattie, about 500 Acres of Land for Rice and Indico, well timbered, with a Reservoir of Water.

PUTNEY PLANTAION, adjoining, and bears the same Description.

The Purchasers may enter on the Premises in proper Time for planting next Year, and have two or three Years Credit if desired, paying Interest. Mr. Samuel Parker, Manager at Green Savanna, and Mr. James Gignilliat, at Chelsea and Putney, will give the needful Information when applied to.

THOMAS SHUBRICK.

SUNDRY Proprietors of Low-Water Lots, having erected Buildings thereon, contrary to Law; the following Paragraphs of the LAWS relative to the said Buildings, and *now in Force*, are published by the Direction of the FIRE-MASTERS, That such as have transgressed the same may save themselves Trouble and Expence, as they may be assured that the said Laws will be strictly put in Execution.

Paragraph of "an Act for preventing the Sea's further Encroachment upon the Wharf, or Street, commonly called the Bay, in Charles-Town; and, for the expeditious repairing and finishing the Front Wall thereof:" Passed April 17th, 1725.

AND for the better Encouragement of the Owners of the said Flats to build up the said Wall; and for the better Conveniency of Trade, it is hereby further Declared and Enacted, That any Person that hath any Right to any of the said Lots to the Eastward of the said Front Wall, from High-Water to Low-Water Mark, shall have Liberty to build and erect on the said Flats, or on the Bridges built or to be built on such Flats, *Cranes, Crane-Houses and Warehouses of ONE STORY, not exceeding* TEN FEET *in Height*; and also, Little-Houses, commonly called Privies, (provided such Buildings shall be pulled down, at the Charge of the Proprietors, in Case of an Invasion, by the Direction of the Governor or Commander in chief for the Time being) any former Law or Laws to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding. *Provided always nevertheless*, That no Person or Persons whatever, under Pretence of such Liberty, do or shall build, or cause to be built any *Dwelling-Houses*, or *other Edifices or Buildings whatsoever*, under the Penalty of FIVE HUNDRED POUNDS current Money of this Province, to be recovered by Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint, or Information in any Court of Record of this Province, wherein no Essoign, Protection, Imparlance, or Wager of Law, shall be allowed or admitted of."

Paragraph of another "Act for repairing the Old and building of New Fortifications, for the Security and Defence of this Province from Attacks by Sea, and for appointing Commissioners for carrying on such Works; and, for continuing New-Church-Street and Little-Street to Ashley-River:" Passed May 29th, 1736.

AND be it further enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That no *Person* or *Persons whatsoever*, shall, upon *any Pretence whatsoever*, for the future, *build* any *Warehouse*, or *other Building* upon any of the said *Bridges, built*, or *to be built*, or on the *Flats to the Eastward* of the *said Wall*, except *Crane-Houses, Sheds, or Store-Houses, NOT EXCEEDING SIXTEEN FEET IN HEIGHT, from the Surface of the Earth or Bridge on which they are built*, for the Conveniency of housing perishable Goods from bad Weather. The same subject, nevertheless, to be pulled down by Order of the Governor or Commander in chief for the Time being, in Case of an Invasion, at the Expence of the Owner or Owners."

BY the seventh Section of "an Act" passed the 25th of March, 1738, "For the immediate building up a Curtain-Line before "Charles-Town-Bay, &c." Power is given to the Governor or Commander in chief for the Time being, to appoint Commissioners for putting the *whole of the* before-mentioned two Acts in Execution.

Charles-Town, October 11, 1769.

IT is expected by the Owners of WHARVES or LOW-WATER LOTS, if the Paragraphs of *two* several Acts, published by the Direction of the FIRE-MASTERS, shall be strictly carried into Execution; that no Partiality will be shewn, and the following Paragraphs of *another Act*, "*for regulating the Buildings thereafter to be erected or built in Charles-Town*, &c." passed the 10th Day of December, 1740, also duly enforced: And they leave it to the Judgment of the Public, whether we are to be most apprehensive of *Fires* or *an Invasion*.

BE it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That all the Out-side of all Buildings hereafter to be erected or built in Charles-Town, be henceforth made of Brick or Stone, or of Brick and Stone together, and be covered with Tile, Slate, Stone, or Bricks, except Doors, Door Cases, and Window Frames and Window Shutters; the Brest Summers and other Parts of the first Story to the Front between the Piers, which are to be left to the Discretion of the Builder to use substantial Timber, instead of Brick or Stone, for Conveniency of Shops: *Provided*, That the said Doors, Brest Summers, Window Frames and Window Shutters be sufficiently discharged of the Burthen of the Fabrick, by Arch-Work of Brick or Stone, either streight or circular. *Provided always*, That all persons, who shall hereafter build any Brick or Stone-Houses, may be at Liberty to cover the same with Shingles, which may remain on such Houses, for the Space of FIVE YEARS from the passing this Act, and no longer.

And provided also, and be it further enacted, by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act before contained, shall be construed to debar or hinder any Person or Persons whatsoever, from erecting on their respective Lots or Lands in Charles-Town aforesaid, Buildings of Wood or Timber for their present Use and Occupation, to continue for the Space of FIVE YEARS from the Time of passing this Act, and no longer. Which said wooden Buildings that shall be so erected within the said Term of FIVE YEARS; and all such wooden Houses that have been erected in the said Town since the said Fire, shall, at the Expiration of the said Term of FIVE YEARS, be taken down and removed by the Owners thereof; or, in Failure thereof, the said Commissioners, or a Majority of them, as aforesaid, are hereby authorized and required to proceed against such Owner or Builder, or to remove such Buildings at the Charge and Expence of the said Owners or Builder. Which Expence, the said Commissioners, or a Majority of them, are hereby impowered to levy on the Goods and Chattels of such Owner or Builder, by Warrant of Distress under their Hands and Seals, directed to any one Constable in the said Town, except such Buildings as were actually contracted for before the said Fire, which may be put up in any Part of the said Town, other than in such Parts of the said Town as were burnt down on the said Eighteenth Day of November; so that the same may be done within Three Months from the Time of passing this Act.

GIDEON DUPONT, jun.

HAVING removed to CHARLES-TOWN, will undertake to sell THE COUNTRY-PRODUCE, on the usual Commissions; and hopes to give Satisfaction to those who are pleased to employ him. 75—87

Charles-Town, Sept. 24th, 1769.

To be Lett, or Sold,

(And entered upon immediately.)

A LOT, Stores and Wharf, in *George-Town*, lately occupied by Messrs. GODFREY & GADSDEN, being in the best Situation for Trade: Also, Three other LOTS adjoining. Any Person inclinable to hire or purchase the same, may apply to CHRISTOPHER GADSDEN.

St. John's Parish, Georgia, July 1, 1769.

Notice is hereby again given,

TO all Persons who may still have any demands against the estate of JOHN LUPTAN deceased, that unless they do bring the same in, properly attested, by the first day of January 1770, they will be excluded from any part thereof, the Executors being determined then to pay whatever shall remain in their hands, to the heirs of said Luptan.

BENJAMIN ANDREW,
SAMUEL JONES,
} *Executors.*

RAN AWAY, on Sunday the 15th Instant, from the Subscriber, at Free JUDY's Place, up the Path, a new Negro Girl, named MOLLY, about 12 Years of Age, marked thus (((on each Chek, and on her Belly in two Places bears the Marks, of being gored by a Cow; had on when she went away, an Osnabrug Shift, and Frock without Sleeves. Whoever takes up, and delivers her to Mr. LANTOWER, in Charles-Town, or to the Subscriber at the above Place, shall have a DOLLAR Reward, from MARY MYER.

RUN AWAY from the Subscriber, some Time in July last, A NEGRO FELLOW, named CYRUS, of the Guiney Country, can speak but little English, he is six Feet high or upwards, with filed Teeth, had on when he went away, a Crocus Frock and short Trowsers. Whoever will deliver him to me, or the Warden of the Work-House, shall receive a Reward of FIVE POUNDS, and reasonable Charges, from

ELIAS BALL, *of Hyde-Park.*

September 4th, 1769.

SOUTH-CAROLINA.

DANIEL LEGARE, jun. who is in Custody of the Provost-Marshal, by Virtue of three Writs of Capias ad Respondendum, one at the Suit of Richard Grubb, and Alexander Watson, one at the Suit of Thomas Shubrick, and Richard Shubrick, and one at the Suit of Edmund Gomond, having petitioned the honourable the Justices of his Majesty's Court of Common Pleas, that he may be admitted to the Benefit of the Act made for the Relief of Insolvent Debtors: IT IS ORDERED, That the said Richard Grubb, Alexander Watson, Thomas Shubrick, Richard Shubrick, and Edmund Gomond, and all others to whom the said Petitioner is any Wise indebted, be, and they are hereby summoned, and have Notice, to appear at the usual Place of Judicature, at the first Sitting of the Court of Common Pleas or General Sessions, which shall happen three Months after the Publication hereof, to shew Cause, if any they can, why the said Petitioner should not have the Prayer of his Petition granted.

Solomon Legare, sen. to whom Part of the Petitioner's Estate is under Mortgage, is summoned to be and appear, at the Time and Place above mentioned, to render an Account, upon Oath, of what is really and bona fide due upon the said Mortgage, upon Pain of having the same deemed fraudulent.

JAMES JOHNSTON, D. C. C. P.

Pleas-Office, Oct. 18th, 1769.

Charles-Town, Oct. 18, 1697.

AGREEABLE to the directions of an act of the general assembly of this province, intituled, "an act "to regulate the PRICE *and* ASSIZE *of* BREAD:"

I HAVE enquired the price of FLOUR, and find that imported from the *Northern* colonies to be at *five pounds* and *fifteen shillings, per hundred* lb. weight, and *Carolina* Flour at *three pounds* and *fifteen shillings*, (being both used by the bakers); at which price the HALF CROWN loaves must weigh, as follows:

Of NORTHWARD Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt	Of CAROLINA Flour.	lb.	oz.	dwt
White,	1	13	0	White,	2	11	0
Wheaten,	2	11	8	Wheaten,	4	0	3
Houshold,	3	10	0	Houshold,	5	6	0

Of which all Bakers of Bread are required to take due notice.

BENJAMIN SIMONS, Com. Gen.

CHARLES-TOWN: Printed by PETER TIMOTHY.